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各省新聞 委辦藏番善後事宜擬劃地交換鐵路地段
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本埠新聞 政務處等會奏議覆御史顧燏燾奏請整頓戶籍設立鄉官摺給事中陳慶桂奏請整頓廣州譯學館摺

代論

歷代文體講義

(孫雄原名稿)

當昌黎初樹聲幟之時。創前古所未有。時流駭怪。斥為不祥。其徒張籍皇甫湜輩。翕然推服。至謂精能之至。入神出天。姬氏以來。蓋無儔匹。八代起衰之譽。所由來也。子厚接踵。相期峭厲。獨標風格。力矯膚腴。而六朝駢。遂中絕矣。然韓公進學解及田橫墓文。柳州銘碑潭及西山諸遊記。亦復情韻沈摯。藻采繽紛。存詩騷之遺響。兼淵(王褒字子雲)雲(揚雄字子雲)之墨妙。蓋韓柳兩家。為由駢入散。過渡時代。故面目雖異。而精神尙留學者。宜分別觀之也。昌黎進學解。自述得力於載籍。上溯殷盤周誥。下逮子雲相如。又答李翊書云。非三代兩漢之書不取。觀其為文。氣滿神溢。取史漢之神髓。而不襲其貌也。右論韓柳文派。存存意。

唐宋八家之選。唐居其二。宋得其六。廬陵之文。俯仰揖讓。涵經茹史。為兩宋之魁首。繼以朋黨諸論。及瀧岡阡表。義兼忠孝。理澈古今。高文典冊。突過昌黎。何論餘子。秋聲賦及祭石曼卿文。悲壯淋漓。嗣響屈宋。東坡亦賦。不能與之抗衡也。三蘇父子。各有得失。老泉。精於國策。東坡。得力於宜公。類。力薄弱。因父兄之盛譽。得附驥以傳名。實則未能鼎足也。唐代之文。除韓柳兩家外。陸宣公(贊)奏議。以排偶之體。達忠諫之忱。實足以傳世行遠。西漢賈誼諸儒奏疏。固為評議極軌。非淺學所能模仿。惟由宣公之體。以上追漢代。鴻文迺如唐臨晉帖。不至窮大失居。東坡校正進呈。謂為治國綱。驗

之良。方本朝名臣。惟曾文正研精奏牘。然亦趨步宣公。列諸畫像。觀前賢崇拜之殷。竊歎陸氏之文。固不愧與韓柳鼎足也。宣公之創斯體。不過因賈韓陳義。易於動人主之聽。非欲爭能文之名。然奏疏一體。最宜注意。諸生異日對揚休命。入告嘉猷。必憶不佞今日之論。歎為切中事理也。

老泉之文。縱橫譎詭。思風發而音泉流。以諫論及辨姦論為最雄。快然其材力。實遜於長子。故急言竭論。時時流露。不如東坡之春容大雅也。東坡之文。以代張方平諫用兵書及潮州韓文公廟碑為最博大。一則剴切。進諫有長沙(賈誼陳政事疏)奏疏之風。一則放筆為文。參臣愈平。准之體。麟炳炳。宜古宜今。唐宋以後。此等鴻文。不易親也。

李義山(商隱)韓詩詩云。表曰臣愈昧死。上詠神聖功書之碑。又云。句奇語重。喻者少。洵為韓碑定評。坡公為昌黎作廟碑。竭力追摹。頗得其神髓。故後世以韓潮蘇海相提並論。非虛譽也。

右論歐陽及三蘇文派。附論宣公奏議文派。(未完)

專件 北洋高等女學堂試辦章程

宗旨 本堂以開通智識培養德性為家庭教育之根基

學科 修身 家政 國文 歷史 地理 算學 理科 圖畫

體操 以上為必修科。但不必同時全教。可按年增減。另有課程表。

洋文 縫紉 手工 附 音樂 此三項為隨意科

入學資格 一 身體健全。全身潔白。開明三代履歷。具安妥方准入堂。

二 年齡師範科生以二十歲以下。預備科本科學生以十二歲以上。十六歲以下。曾讀書未出閣者。為合格。其天足與否。不拘。總以逐漸解放為宗旨。

三 學生在堂。禁穿脂粉。衣履須求樸素。服色應歸一律。大長。以過膝為度。冬用深藍色。夏用月白色。均著青蓮色散腿褲。平底鞋。右衽。釘釦。章用黃色。綾地。繡黑色。北洋高等女學堂字樣。

編制 本堂分三班

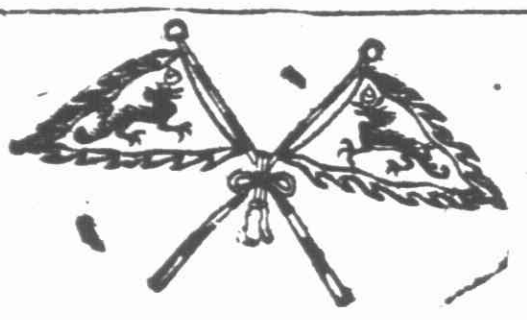
一 預備班暫以三十名為額。一 高等班暫以三十名為額。一 師範班暫以二十名為額。暫時本班學生程度。如不及格。可先歸入預備班。俟一年後。再選入本班。至預備班師範班。亦應慎選。如不能滿額。任缺毋濫。

畢業年限 高等本班師範班均三年預備一年。學費 本堂宿舍無多。不寄宿者。止備午膳。每人每月納學費膳費銀四元。如寄宿者。每月共納學膳費八元。但如有文學出眾。而家道清貧者。由監督核其酌減。師範生亦然。學生書筆紙墨。一概自備。如有難購書籍。由堂代辦。學生照認書價。學生考取入堂。應先交學費半年。以後俟半年屆滿之前。數日。再預交半年學費。如有中途告退。概不退還學費。倘屆期欠學費者。惟保人認交。學期假期 遵奉定各學堂章程。一律辦理。

would be to enjoy without complaint or demur such protection and privileges as the Chinese authorities can afford them, privileges which they share equally with Chinese fellowresidents. Even this arrangement is a special concession on the part of the Chinese authorities, as it is not provided for in the treaties. When it is remembered that the Chinese who were invited to come to reside within the Settlement are denied all voice in the government of the said Settlement, notwithstanding the fact that they pay their rates equally with their foreign fellowresidents, what right have foreigners to complain whose status outside the Settlement limits is that of interlopers if the Chinese authorities insist on retaining the Municipal control in their own hands? Well might the Tao-tai say, "I desire to inquire what treaty is there for a foreign guest to object to the self-government of this country and the construction of roads and establishment of a police force for the protection of merchants, I beg that this question may be placed before the British Minister". We think we have written sufficient to prove the untenability of the Municipal Council's position, and unbiased observers cannot but agree with us that the Chinese have perfect right and justice on their side for not wishing to relinquish control of territory into which they have never asked foreigners to come and reside. —Nan Fang Pao.

acting on the principle that improved property belongs to the improvers is trying to extort from the Chinese Government through the Foreign Ministers at Peking a recognized basis for their control of the extended area, an attempt which we hope will be strenuously resisted to the bitter end, because we have been taught by bitter experience the intorterable consequences of placing Chinese territory under Municipal control, witness the instance of the Mixed Court goal where we are not allowed to house our own prisoners. Should the Peking Government be so fatuous as to grant the present demand, an impetus will be given to foreigners to buy land still further away from the Settlement, and in a few years' time another effort will be made to extend its boundaries so as to include all the latest new roads and houses. And by thus repeating this extention process from time to time and infinitum, imagination fails to conceive where the end of this Imperialism in imperio is to be finally reached. The statement that because the Chinese cannot afford adequate Municipal control over foreigners and their property, the said control should be surrendered to them does not hold water, because foreigners forced themselves upon Chinese territory, which is illegal according to the treaties, and having committed this illegal act, the most they could expect

accept was not final, but only as an instalment. Now what the Chinese authorities would particularly like to know is, what right had the Municipal Council to decided that the concession granted in 1899 was not to be final, but was to be subsequently extended in a northerly direction? And what right had the Consular Body to state that the inclusion of the Paoshan district within the boundaries of the Settlement was to be unfait accomplis in the future? Have the Consular Body, irrespective of the consent of the Chinese Government authorities, the right to determine as to how far the Settlement boundaries, and with it the control of the Municipal Council are to extend? Well might the writer of the article under notice say that as far as foreign residents are concerned, the ultimate extention of the Settlement on the north has always been regarded as a foregone conclusion. But unfortunately there are others to be consulted besides the foreign residents in a matter of this kind which affects the sovereign rights of the Chinese. Because foreigners have chosen to buy land and build thereon outside of Settlement limits on economical grounds, shall that be constituted a justifiable reason why the Chinese authorities should allow it to be included within Settlement limits and relinquish their territorial control thereof? The Municipal Council



TSIN PAO. 津報

Thursday, Aug. 30th 1906.

The Extension of the Settlement.

(論上海開埠北自關市場事) Last Saturday's issue of the "N.-C. Daily News" contains a leading article on the proposed extension of the Settlement in Shanghai, commenting, on the contents of a telegram despatched by Tao-tai Jui Cheng to the Wai-wupu. The writer of the leading article referred to say that it was decided in 1899 to accept the concession the Chinese authorities were then prepared to give without prejudice to any subsequent, expansion in a northerly direction. And when this decision was arrived at, it was expressly stated by the members of the Consular Body that the inclusion of the Paoshan district within the boundaries of the Settlement had not been lost sight of and that the extention which they advised the Council to

行棧爲約章所不載當卽稟請廷却

疆域 利圖
余水筒
代那摸
元余利
丙十
儀六元
要物
鑛物
四元


禾號在津開設三十餘載專辦金華火腿福建皮
絲浙江龍井蘇垣碧螺紹興美酒漢口煙袋南貨
食物一應俱全製加皮玫瑰鷄魚肉蝦絲鬆香
腸湯肚桶鴨板鴨油鰻鱈醬肉燒鴨兼辦廣東

廉價美貨新式女鞋花樣時新

商務官報第五期閏四月十五日出報

工北
藝京
官順
局治
內門
外

商務官報總發行所啓



本局自開張以來價廉物美久蒙 紳商賜顧極其稱賞所售各式大小印字機器及所鑄各樣大小華洋鉛字以及排字應用零星小件無不俱備堅固異常與衆不同如 官紳貴商賜顧者請移玉至天津日本租界旭街路西九區五十三號樓房本局帳房面訂庶不致誤 得律風四百六十五號 浪花鉛字局謹啓

學部示 爲出示曉諭事照得本部現據中小學堂各稱奉和書人牽控涉參列書等語力籌定控其著者分發各省以便劃一學制凡書肆刊行之本及私家編輯稿本均可隨時郵寄本部呈請審定爲此出示曉諭俾衆週知特示

儒醫任棟臣廣文遊津二十年向治男婦嬰兒內外諸科靡不奏效已亥入都應徐銓鉅公之聘壬寅夏又踐施醫局督辦張陸二公之約襄理方脈手到病除去冬友人敦請來津療治多年癆喘癰痰並婦科崩帶等症皆已就痊同人公佈俾抱沉疴者咸知就診焉

寄寓天津道署前寶源堂藥室 脈金三元貧者酌減午前門診脈金隨意

今者科舉已停後學蒙童皆須入小學堂以造就成才而中年以往之生重文學既已略涉藩籬自當研究新學之旨以爲小學師範之資本局爲扶助教育界起見茲擬編纂小學各科教科書及教育科學等書以爲小學堂師生之所取資頃已延聘通儒分任編輯茲已編成師範必需教育學一書以備小學教習之用初等小學中國地理教科書一書以備初等小學諸生之用現已出版凡初等小學中國歷史教科書高等小學中國地理教科書小學校管理法小學各科教授法附改良論現已編成付印即日出版凡學堂諸君惠顧者如躉購足五十部者可移玉本局面議折扣 北京琉璃廠西門外迤北香爐營一條胡同西口華新書局廣告生師範必需教育學每部大洋六角 初等小學中國地理教科書每部大洋一角五分

散藏之可以有備無患矣

上海三友

謹將五月出入款項造具清冊呈覽

榮南松軒氏 助京話日報 一分 文元書局 助華字彙報 一分

不立文
一服
生香膏

[illegible]

● 衛 師 子 鄉 北 宮 津 天 ●
 ● 樓 寶 寺 香 觀 外 門 前 京 北 ●

處 售 出

房 藥 恒 陞

婦科聖藥

濟世金丹

婦科聖藥

婦科聖藥

一掃光

疥癬

立治

夫自古迄今男婦均之美者指不勝屈雖俊秀生於天姿而修飾亦由人力也此膏能潤皮膚去風燥治雀斑汗斑等症且有蜜黑憔悴之形敷此膏變顏如玉能令人目而愛慕雖老顏皮皺用此膏能而面色返為童顏況青年男女天姿既美若加以修飾豈不愈見嬌艷耶婦人洗面後先敷此膏後要敷粉令潤細膩洞黑尋常尤有要冬令陽寒之時用此膏敷於面玉之卜絕無凍裂之患如已患凍裂敷之立愈此誠不可多得之妙藥也

方仙藥

走

益壽

符

三元

定價洋

一百次

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卷之十

各省新聞

政事

◎商部制商務議員公文(爲飭各商會理結訟案照頒發表格填報事) 皖省商會接商部札文內開據本部議員江南商務總會總理申稱商會之設原以組織羣情維持公益爲宗旨自總會開辦以後所有一切舉措設施靡不悉準定章決諸公議中國商界教育夙所未興所謂信義道德諸端均不無稍有缺陷之處是以該處各商舖與更至爲無常而其中因倒欠錢債以糾纏訟累者乃時有所聞議員等奉飭總理該會究心於此竊謀挽回每以扶持公益革除羣害爲義務與該會理事等員董互相激勵凡遇各業此等倒欠錢債訟案一以竭力勸導從速議結以息訟累爲宗旨凡赴商局控追以及奉督憲發局飭訊之案皆由議員隨時飭由該會各業商董遵照定章程傳齊中證開會集議兩造當面秉公議勸理結俾其勿延訟累現統計該會自開辦至今理結此等錢債訟案蓋已不下數十餘起而其中時有會經糾紛於地方衙門經年未結之案乃一至該會討論之間兩造皆輸情而達結者功效所在進步口臻並飭該會理事員董等將該會所有理結錢債各案特立一表凡諸案事實以暨原被中證姓名控發理結年月等情類均令一一明晰載註以便事前既易於研究事後亦易於考查且凡有各案年月皆以理結之日爲斷於此亦足規遲速功過茲將自光緒三十年十二月開辦之日起扣至去年年終爲期計已一年所有該會理結各業錢債訟案計共五十七起彙錄清單一冊呈送鑒核嗣後凡遇有理結各案件仍歸一年彙錄清單中報一次以便稽考等情到部據此查江南商務總會所呈表冊條分縷晰一覽了然所有各商會申報理結各業錢債訟案自應歸成一律格式爲此刷印格式札行該會議員仰即照式刷印按年將理結各業訟案詳細填註呈報本部以資查考可也此札 計開格式 一案由 二原被姓名 三中證姓名 四控告年月 五理結年月 六結案實情 (安徽)

交涉

◎嚴禁內地開設洋行 贛省自九江通商後省城時有外來商人影射各洋商號號並有請託遊歷洋人藉資保護者現洋務總辦楊鼎勳觀察接辦後凡遇外人來省均照通商約章禁止在內地私設行棧遠則照章懲辦云 (江西)

◎委辦藏番善後事宜 四川趙季合觀察奉平定叛番刻將回省川督錫制軍已委趙觀察率新軍三營前往辦理善後一切事宜於六月初十午刻起程制軍及司道均送至武侯祠始行回轅 (四川)

◎擬劃贛地交換鐵路地段 廈門富嶼一地自李仲屏觀察來廈會同美領事踏勘二次再四磋商按照鐵路章程第二條如地址係西人產業爲鐵路所必需者准其照原價贖回執此以爭美領乃允讓出一半爲鐵路廠地但必須於此地外再劃一曠地與美商作油池之用彼此調換事方有濟李觀察電京

學務

◎陝西留日學生監督易人 日本陝西留學生監督徐子休孝廉以病篤乞假回國就醫一節已紀前報現聞曹中丞已經批准所遺監督一席即委前月赴日本聘請師範教習之繆石逸大令就近暫攝 (陝西)

◎師範學堂開學定期 省城師範學堂現各校舍之修就者僅有二百餘間各州縣挑選師範生已紛紛抵省茲定於七月初八日由總理樊方伯詣堂考試詳加甄別以定去取十八日即行開學如有事耽延可緩至二十二日取額之多寡尚不能預定以各屬中送之師範生猶絡繹不絕日來該學堂管理各員備辦一切均甚忙碌云 (陝西)

◎稟辦師範講習所 新昌縣廩生何君兆奎等近組織學會擬先辦師範講習所以補出洋遊學等情具稟學務處當奉批云據稟該縣風氣漸開擬組織學會先辦師範講習所並籌助出洋游學經費洵足宜導新機振興學界立教育之基礎樹鄉里之風聲深堪嘉許察閱簡章尙屬周密應准立案至擬撥官租銀以充經費究竟此項官租自里長革除之後撥存公用每年實收若干係作何項費用仰新昌縣確查數收數詳晰開明稟候核奪事關興學母稍隱匿再查學部新章各屬州縣應各於本城擇地特設公所一處爲全境學務之總樞命日某處勸學所以符定章并即轉飭該生等知照毋違 (浙江)

財政

◎不准展緩路捐 鄭州易直刺詳陳食捐情形懇請展緩路捐獎方伯以其有意違章嚴加批飭略謂義舉捐爲備荒要政前次詳請奏明捐辦原屬痛定思痛之舉何以歷年以來該州竟將此事漠置不辦試問平日則逸豫是耽絕不爲思慮預防之計臨事則倉皇失措徒知乞乞鄰告之文以上司殷勤籌畫之方藉口偏袒視同膜外設今日無改收鐵路款捐之令則該州勢必藉口結舌隱而不宣但冀歲收得以如常難事推之後手而所謂積穀備荒之策雖明知其不可緩而不肯爲此豈非可太息痛恨者耶既稟稱難拮据如斯何以早不陳明而及今始爲東人之告辦路捐將以開秦民之永利辦路捐將以備異日之奇荒二者無一而可緩該收其速安勸紳民審擇舉辦不准以尋常推宕之詞屢爲嘗試仍將違批籌辦情形刻日稟覆核奪毋再延致干重咎 (陝西)

◎擬收放捐充警費經費 渝城警察自去年開辦經費本不充足又用保甲委員分任其事一切未免敷衍現擬觀察大加整頓選擇本地紳董送省學習併擬籌款一萬金切實開辦並開辦辦放捐每月捐三元查渝城娼妓極多即此一項歲可得二萬金云 (四川)

◎徵巡交關後之近況 三十三標洪統帶杰以臨時未能約束已降調二等參謀官遺缺以該標二營管帶趙登接充二營管帶一缺則以該營隊官柏承蔚升充又該標一營管帶黃家濂早經撤差暫由中軍官東日瑞前往暫代尙未委專員現已委該標三營隊官伍崇仁升補其缺云

◎懲罰隊官排長 三十三標下級官長多由安徽武備練軍畢業兵士充當此等人程度本低故雖在兵實由於官無教育所致故除統制已詳請督憲將該標一營隊官排長四人分別收禁營倉或一年半年不等內有龍隊官英凱一名當時誤報被警打死二人故徵兵齊出援助事後各兵士知爲所愚恨之切齒龍隊官旋被人稟告收入營倉後即自盡三軍莫不稱快并無兵士寒心之說

◎徵兵安謐 自潘楊二兵正法後各徵兵本多不嗣經學界通發傳單勸其服從軍紀慎勿暴動警察事由學界出與理論當時即一律安堵嗣後督憲飭將該標下關之警兵全數裁撤暫改用留防隊站街并舉辦憲兵以監察軍人之行爲各目兵從此不致受警察之欺侮故愈形安堵照常學習學術科或謂三十三標亡去一百餘人實是傳聞之誤 (江蘇)

實業

◎續領桑籽 鳳翔府尹仲錫太守近據鳳翔縣教諭張子釗廣文中稱前次奉委承辦桑務事請領桑籽數升即在近署之官地試種四五十畦條桑枝二千餘本因蓋糞土過厚無隙透風生機遂致鬱遏去歲鑒於前失覆糞畧少盤條二千餘本成活至二萬餘株之多現設立桑會令士民轉相勸諭如法種植桑株無多後難繼再懇領桑籽數升以便乘夏秋間及時播種明年即可接續栽云云尹太守已據情轉稟農工總局代領矣 (陝西)

◎論燃電燈 鎮江日前因電燈桿線中斷遂致電氣觸斃陳姓後各店舖因疑電氣燥烈恐有不慎難免焚燬之虞遂相戒不用電燈紛紛至該公司令將電燈撤回停止不點總辦郭大令以羣情疑慮慮求陶觀察設法挽回觀察故於二十二日親至商會傳集各商等面詢電燈向無傷人之事至陳姓路斃或有他故絕非觸電所致各家宜照常燃點勿爲外人所笑反覆開導約五句鐘始行回轅 (江蘇)

◎銅元局添設洗廠 安徽造幣分廠經戶部限定每日鑄銅元三十萬枚而原有之搖洗廠機器久靈諸多窒礙當事者因前擬調林太守有另設之搖洗廠一區爰循案於日前稟報開用以資利便 (安徽)

◎機匠毆傷紗童 織官紗機匠余錦榮因機戶加價爲首扭軋紗童吳榮森至東嶽廟吃茶聚集四五十人將吳榮森毆傷甚重旋由仁和縣襲人令驗得吳榮森乳背脊各部皆受拳脚跌打傷重實一面令將該童抬回醫治一面即將余錦榮蕭連元秦才寶吳耀金等分別答責釘銀收押并派縣差朱春赴東街一帶(機戶聚集)彈壓查覆并囑令吳榮森余錦元金慶堂等速赴觀成堂認過同各重議價(官紗每疋加價前已由觀成堂董丁王二紳議加三十九文連蕭前縣堂斷已共加五十文現余錦榮等欲加一百文致起風潮)復由縣出示曉諭畧謂官紗機工織工蕭前縣任內已斷定每疋加工錢十五文今機東格外體恤公議每疋再加錢三十五文乃各機匠貪得無厭仍敢聚眾逞凶實屬蠻橫已極現經本縣擇尤嚴辦爾等務各安分營生倘再隨聲附和聚眾逞凶情事定即提案究辦不貸云云 (浙江)

路政

◎更換商會議員 廈門商務總會議員頗有不知自愛濫竽其間貽累商會名譽者該會遂遵部章二年期滿另行選充已於六月二十五日另選他員更換矣 (福建)

◎麵粉減價 潭邑麵粉前數月內價值異常昂貴且屢告缺乏以致各色麵店暫停貿易現到貨頗多各販局散放不少貧民且有以之易錢者刻下價值大減上等者約售銀一兩四五錢次等者約售銀一兩二三錢云 (湖南)

◎典鋪改用銅元 潭邑典鋪一業現因市面行使銅錢成色太毛出入均受虧折刻下一律改用銅元其以前用制錢典質者若用銅元取贖每串用十足外須補水錢五十文以順成本 (湖南)

◎女界注重實業 常郡大門內有梅女士者平日熱心教育本上年上學期曾送其一女一媳往省垣周氏女塾肄業以爲將來助教地位現又命其長公子梅君景鴻與其同族楊君晴春等合辦織布公司女士代爲經營不遺餘力刻聞已石端倪一俟就緒即行開辦 (湖南)

路政

◎鐵路官紳不悞派董辦理鐵路之意見 衡州龍游縣鐵路招股現已招得一百股應派名譽董事一員各股東議派傅石帆君而該縣唐大令欲派張景澄君因此官紳頗懷意見究不知若何定奪也 (浙江)

◎雜紀 前報紀新任蘇臬朱金殿廉訪隔別研訊偽造官鈔票案犯何杏生王田柯柯升等人並傳朱公子景遠到內面爲盤問等情茲悉二十七日又奉電詢問此案究竟故是日下午廉訪又蒞府署督同孫展雲太守及發審局員吳承其昌葛大令恩元提取何王柯三犯祇准招房掌刑人役入內其餘僕從概不准入柯升仍堅執與何雖係友人並未通同起意仿造何則實定由柯手付定洋二十五元並出朱公子名片爲憑柯則止認洋保借去名片被何在護書中竊去故何柯各上樞棍供詞如故當飭各還押所又傳聞何之供詞云性命本不足惜惟被刑承認心終不甘耳 (江蘇)

雜紀

◎遺電續訊偽鈔票案 前報紀新任蘇臬朱金殿廉訪隔別研訊偽造官鈔票案犯何杏生王田柯柯升等人並傳朱公子景遠到內面爲盤問等情茲悉二十七日又奉電詢問此案究竟故是日下午廉訪又蒞府署督同孫展雲太守及發審局員吳承其昌葛大令恩元提取何王柯三犯祇准招房掌刑人役入內其餘僕從概不准入柯升仍堅執與何雖係友人並未通同起意仿造何則實定由柯手付定洋二十五元並出朱公子名片爲憑柯則止認洋保借去名片被何在護書中竊去故何柯各上樞棍供詞如故當飭各還押所又傳聞何之供詞云性命本不足惜惟被刑承認心終不甘耳 (江蘇)

狗皮獺九百六十件	羊毛氈一千五百九十八件
山羊毛氈一萬二千一百五十件	山羊皮一萬四千一百八十五張
藏羊皮一千九百五十六張	白唐二十担(此件復出口)

[illegible]